

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1980

Iran

Statement 142 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, carried textually by Tehran radio, says that since the issue of the hostages is a "determining factor" for U.S. foreign policy in the period approaching the presidential elections, the United States is planning to free them before the "decisive decision" of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The students warned that the "slightest military move" by the United States "prior to the determination of the spies' fate" will result in death to both the hostages and those trying to free them. The statement adds that the students are on "full alert," but that in order to thwart any rescue attempt they have decided to "relocate" the hostages from the provincial cities to "unspecified" locations. They stated that the hostages held in Shiraz, Gorgan, Zanzan and Qazvin have already been taken elsewhere.

In an interview with JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic services, Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the assembly's Foreign Relations Committee has an item on its agenda calling for a reply to a letter from a group of U.S. congressmen and that the committee should be prepared to discuss the hostage issue itself." Commenting on Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's assertion that in the hostages affair Iran is the only country violating international law, Rafsanjani said that Iran's action constitutes no more than a "simple reaction" to all the "injustice" suffered at the hands of the United States. He added that while the issue was influencing the U.S. elections, "we should not pay much attention to talk that victory for the Democrats or the Republicans depends on a solution to the hostage issue."

Tehran radio's Arabic Service reported that the main disagreement between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in the selection of a new cabinet has been Raja'i's choice of an interior minister. The radio said that Bani-Sadr has made some "observations" in this regard in view of the "sensitivity" of this post and its importance in the current situation. Rafsanjani, in an interview carried by Tehran radio, confirmed that the president and prime minister have differences over the selection of an interior minister but also implied that there is disagreement over other appointments as well. Rafsanjani said that if Bani-Sadr and Raja'i reached agreement by the end of their discussions on 25 August, the cabinet would be announced to the assembly the next day.

In a speech given on 4 July but not broadcast by Tehran radio until 25 August, Prime Minister Raja'i said any future Iranian government should be an "ideological government" whose Weltanschauung should "rule" the people's thoughts and actions. He stated that the imam must be accepted as the "highest source of authority" in such a government, to be followed by the prime minister and then the minister or director general, omitting the president of the republic from this chain of command.

Iranian Radio Jamming

The clandestine Radio Iran, an anti-Khomeyni radio beamed into Iran which often broadcasts the pronouncements of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, on 21 August castigated Khomeyni--who, the radio said, speaks of his "divine power"--for "resorting to Western technology" to "silence" Radio Iran by jamming it. On 24 August the radio asked its audience to be "patient" in face of these "futile attempts," saying that "Radio Iran's contact with its listeners, with the Iranian nation, cannot be cut." Efforts to jam the station have taken the form of covering its broadcasts with music or using a strong heterodyne signal to interfere with its reception. Radio Iran tries to counter this by changing frequencies in midbroadcast.

Israel

Commenting on the scheduled 31 August arrival of Ambassador Sol Linowitz in Israel, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said in a speech reported by ITIM that he does not know what the U.S. envoy is bringing with him or what he will take away, but he made clear that as far as Israel is concerned the "task of opening the door" to the autonomy talks is not its responsibility, as "it was not us who closed it." Echoing recent high-level Israeli criticism of the United States, Burg went on to say that Israel has made great sacrifices for peace and is now faced with "a big struggle and an argument with friends." He said that he can conceive of a scenario in which "those same UN hands" that voted for or abstained on the Jerusalem resolution will do the same when discussions focus on Judaea and Samaria and the settlements issue. Burg said that Secretary of State Muskie gave Israel a "wonderful speech" against sanctions "but gave others an abstention."

Syria

In a telephone conversation with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH, reported by QNA, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said the interception of Israeli fighter aircraft by Syrian MiG's on 24 August was in implementation of a "previously adopted political decision" to confront any Israeli aggression against Lebanon or the Palestinians. Ahmad implied, however, that this was not a new policy, as the dogfight in question was not the first "battle" waged under this guideline. It was, however, according to the information minister, "practical evidence" that Syria will fight for the Arab nation with all its "intrinsic potentials."

Ahmad also told AL-WAHDAH that Syria is interested in "qualitatively" developing relations with the Soviet Union--the same phraseology used in the Ba'th Party Central Committee statement issued on 21 August--but went on to add that this particularly concerned "support for Syria's defensive capabilities" in confronting the "Zionist enemy." A further Syrian reference to relations with the Soviet Union was contained in a Damascus radio broadcast of the Ba'th Party National Command statement, adopted after the party's 13th congress at the "beginning of August" but not issued until 25 August. After noting "disequilibrium in the area's balance of forces" and the necessity to "restore the strategic balance" between the Arab nation and its friends on the one hand and the "Zionist enemy" and its allies on the other, the statement said that the Arab masses and national progressive elements, especially the socialist states in general and the "friendly Soviet Union in particular."

In a development possibly related to indications that Syria is moving closer to the Soviet Union's Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of the Soviet Union's ally government in Ethiopia, concluded a 3-day visit to Damascus by revealing, according to Damascus radio, that Syria and Ethiopia have agreed to establish "full diplomatic relations." In the past, Syria had supported the Eritrean insurgents.

On the domestic front, Damascus radio said that Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm chaired a cabinet meeting on 25 August, his first reported appearance since a 20 August INA report that he had resigned because of differences with other high-level officials.

Pakistan, Saudi Arabia

Karachi radio reported that a spokesman for the Pakistan Foreign Office has "categorically denied" Western reports that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are negotiating an agreement under which Pakistani troops would be stationed in Saudi Arabia in return for \$1 billion in Saudi aid. This denial follows by 2 days a similar Saudi rejection of the same Western reports.

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A 1

'ARAFAT LETTER TO AL-ASAD PRAISES SYRIAN PILOTS

NC260907 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT
26 Aug 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has sent a letter to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad praising the patriotism and courage of the Syrian eagles in the dogfight they waged in southern Lebanon. Abu 'Ammar said: The air battle that the Syrian heroes waged in southern Lebanon is one of the honorable struggling stances that revolutionary Syria, under your wise leadership, has accustomed us to experiencing in defense of the Lebanese and Palestinian people. It also reflects a stance that embodies the monolithic struggle of Syria and the Palestinian revolution in one trench.

Abu 'Ammar further said: We greet with admiration your courageous pan-Arab stand in the face of increasing Zionist aggression and insolence. We also greet with admiration the patriotism and courage of the Syrian eagles. We pledged to our Arab nation that we will remain faithful fighters in the trench confronting the rabid imperialist onslaught against our Arab nation. We will continue on our path toward the goal of liberating the Palestinian homeland and raising the Arab nation's flag over holy Jerusalem.

KLIBI, CHATTI ADDRESS ARAB LEAGUE-ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD251756 Tunis TAP in English 1444 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tunis, 25 Aug (TAP)--The Arab League-Islamic Conference joint meeting opened Saturday under the chairmanship of Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, and Mr Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general.

In a speech delivered on this occasion, Mr Chedli Klibi said that "the aim of this meeting is to elaborate a cooperation convention between the Arab League and the Islamic Conference." To be [as received] "This convention, asserted Mr Klibi, must reinforce the struggle fought by both parties and which proves to be a joint struggle for injustice, freedom and peace."

The Arab League secretary general moreover said that Arab and Islamic countries are now facing several civilizational, cultural and intellectual challenges as well as Israel's expansionist plans since this country did not hesitate to jeopardize holy shrines and human values always ignoring world conscience.

Mr Klibi remarked that stands adopted by the European community on the problem of Jerusalem show that world opinion is more and more aware of the danger which the measures taken by Israel represent for peace not only in the Middle East but also in the whole world.

It is high time, said Mr Klibi, for the United States to renounce their total support to Israel and to review their stands since the Zionist regime showed that it means to keep on challenging international conscience and to carry on its aggression plans and the achievement of its expansionist aims.

Mr Klibi furthermore expressed the wish to see the Iranian revolution get rid of the imperial regime after effects and to consciously and seriously try to reinforce stability in this area through the establishment of cooperation relations with Arab neighbouring countries--this is the most appropriate means to support the Palestinian cause and to ensure solidarity among countries of this area.

The Arab League secretary general remarked in conclusion that "as long as Jerusalem and the other occupied territories are submitted to the Zionist power, as long as the Palestinian people are frustrated from their homeland and from their right to set up a state like the other peoples, the struggle of the Arab-Muslim nation must continue and all means at their disposal of must also be used in order to overcome this injustice.

In his speech, Mr Habib Chatte stressed the historical and spiritual links between the Arab and Muslim communities.

Some, added Mr Chatte, try to spread discord among Arabs and non-Arab Muslims. Arab nationalism, they pretend, appeals to a union of a limited community of Muslims which does not correspond to the Islamic movement which appeals, on the contrary, to the unity of the whole "umma." We are meeting here in order to prove that these two movements are complementary, that Arab unity is an essential element for the achievement of the Islamic peoples' ambitions.

Mr Chatte also stressed the identity of (?views) of the Arab League and the Islamic Conference, pointing out that 850 million persons are now belonging to Islam. All of them are anxious, he added, to liberate Jerusalem and to put an end to the obvious Zionist occupation of the Palestinian Arab land.

KLIBI ASSURES 'ARAFAT OF SUPPORT AGAINST ISRAEL

LD251318 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tunis, 25 Aug (MAP)--Following the recent Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon, the secretary general of the Arab League, Mr. Chedli Klibi, addressed a meeting to Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in which he paid homage to the Palestinian fighters for the heroic resistance they opposed to these aggressions, the most serious against south Lebanon since 1978.

After reaffirming the total support of all Arab countries to the Palestinian revolution, Mr Klibi underlined that the Israeli criminal aggressions aim at deviating attention from the Zionist expansionist and annexionist policies, and the international resolutions condemning such policies.

To face such a situation, added Mr Klibi, the Arab countries must transcend their differences and seek a better coordination among them in view of a mobilization which would be up to the Israeli challenge.

Mr Klibi also reaffirmed the Arab League's determination to make use of all its means to reinforce the Palestinian resistance at the Arab and international levels, safeguard Lebanon's independence, and reestablish the legal authority in south Lebanon.

On the other hand Mr Klibi received here Sunday afternoon, the Soviet charge d'affaires and the Italian ambassador to Tunisia.

On Sunday morning, the Arab League secretary general had received many diplomats accredited to Tunis, namely the West German and Chinese charges d'affaires here, as well as the French, the British and the American ambassadors, and asked them to convey verbal messages to their governments concerning the recent Israeli aggressions against south Lebanon, drawing their attention to the gravity of this situation which could have serious repercussions on peace in the region.

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A 3

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

LD221430 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member, had talks with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, in Beirut yesterday. According to the Palestinian news agency, the two sides condemned the aggressive U.S. policy in the Middle East and Africa and Tel Aviv's latest acts of aggression against southern Lebanon. The Ethiopian foreign minister expressed Ethiopia's firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for the realization of their national rights. Comrade Dr Feleke met the PLO leader on his way to Damascus to deliver a special message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

IRAQ, JORDAN TAKING STEPS TOWARD POLITICAL UNION

GF251145 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Shakir al-Jawhari dispatch from Kuwait]

[Excerpt] Informed political sources in Kuwait say that Iraq and Jordan are taking clear steps toward the establishment of a military and political union. The sources say the project to divert the Euphrates to Jordan is an important step in that direction.

The sources also say that Iraq hopes to establish a military presence on the confrontation front [with Israel] through its presence on the Jordanian front.

According to the informed political sources, the primary purpose of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's forthcoming tour of several Arab states is to bring about some kind of rapprochement between Damascus and Baghdad, and also to heal the rift in Syrian-Jordanian relations. In this way the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference scheduled for Amman in November will be assured.

PLO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ISRAELI POLICY, RETALIATION

LD211542 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug (DPA)--After years of restraint the PLO will resume its armed struggle against Israel at all levels unless the Israeli Government does not change its policy toward the Palestinians. This possibility was pointed out by PLO spokesman 'Abdallah al-Franji at a news conference in Bonn today. With reference to the latest Israeli attacks against military and civilian Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon, Al-Eranji said that he expected retaliatory strikes by Palestinian groups in the near future. "The Palestinians are about to return to the idea of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, with or without the consent of the PLO."

Al-Franji, who lives in Bonn as PLO representative without official status, within the office of the Arab League, precluded Palestinian operations in the Federal Republic or other countries outside the region. If the PLO is forced by Israel's attitude to resume its armed struggle, its blows will be directed against targets in Israel and the occupied territories and "also against civilians who tolerate Israeli attacks against Palestinian refugee camps."

The PLO spokesman declared that it is Israel's intention to push the Palestinians into extremism and to remove them from the influence of the PLO leadership which, by its advocacy of political solutions in recent years "has proved its political maturity and sense of responsibility." In contrast Israel constantly administered "slaps in the face to President as-Sadat of Egypt, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the European community, whose acting council president, Gaston Thorn, had recently suffered insulting treatment in Jerusalem.

According to Al-Franji, Israel shows by this attitude--as well as by its continuing settlement policy, the incorporation of East Jerusalem and the renewed attacks in southern Lebanon--that it does not want peace. "The PLO is now forced to reply by different means," Al-Franji said. A decision could be made at the meeting of the Palestine National Council which is due to open in Damascus on 4 September. "We have the capacity to hurt Israel very much. We have aircraft and tanks and it would not be difficult for us to strike at Tel Aviv with rockets."

Al-Franji, who is one of the highest ranking PLO representatives in Europe, appealed to the German people not to support the "insane policy" of the Israeli premier Menahem Begin. "This policy can cause the Middle East to explode. It can also result in a war of extermination which would also affect Europe." The PLO has done its utmost to bring about a peaceful solution and thereby won world public support. "We have thereby also secured legitimization for what may be about to happen," the PLO spokesman said.

According to Al-Franji, the PLO has offered the Federal Government to repatriate the 30-40,000 Palestinians who applied for asylum in the Federal Republic, at its own expense. Al-Franji said that the offer has already been transmitted to the FRG Embassy in Beirut.

Al-Franji described statements by applicants for asylum that they felt politically persecuted by the PLO, as wrong. "There are no Palestinians suffering political persecution outside Israel," the PLO spokesman said. The overwhelming majority of Palestinians came to the Federal Republic for economic reasons.

The PLO spokesman declared that Western secret services try to recruit agents among the Palestinians in their camps. "In Lebanon alone at least 10 Palestinians are arrested every month who have been made 'turncoats' in German camps and put to work against the PLO and its leadership, Al-Franji said. Another reason given by the PLO spokesman for his offer to Bonn was that thousands of Palestinians in German camps had no prospects of improving their social position because they would in any case be expelled sooner or later.

Informed circles stated in this connection that many Palestinians do in fact flee from the PLO because they do not wish to be recruited for the guerilla struggle. According to Al-Franji's estimate about 70,000 Palestinians live in the Federal Republic, of whom about half hope to be recognized as political refugees.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

C 1

BAHRAIN

AL KHALIFAH APPOINTS NEW LABOR MINISTER

JN251146 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0649 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Manama, 25 Aug (GNA)--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini amir, today issued an amiri decree appointing Shaykh Khalifah ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, formerly under secretary of the Ministry of Development and Industry and assistant in charge of industry and oil affairs, to the post of minister of labor and social affairs in place of Shaykh 'Isa ibn Muhammad Al-Khalifah, who resigned on 23 June.

The new minister was born in 1947 and received his bachelors degree in commercial and business administration from the American University in Beirut in 1971.

CABINET HOLDS WEEKLY MEETING 24 AUGUST

GF241246 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] This morning the Cabinet held its weekly session at Government House under the chairmanship of His Excellency Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister. After the meeting, the minister of information, acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, said that the Cabinet approved the assigning of BD 2 million from the 1981 budget to set up the Bahrain museum and form the committee including the ministers of education, housing and works, power and water to follow up the project. Then the Cabinet reviewed a memorandum put forward by the minister of education regarding setting up the Islamic organization for education, culture and science.

The Cabinet briefed and approved the memorandum of the Ministry of Health regarding adjustment of the minimum nets and profit rate. The Cabinet discussed and approved the memorandum put forward by the minister of state and legal affairs concerning a decree project on setting up an environment protection committee comprising the respective ministry. Also the Cabinet approved the signed document regarding cooperation in the economic, technical and commercial field among the members of the Islamic Conference Organization which was signed in Islamabad.

The minister of education briefed the Cabinet on the results of his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on UNICEF projects. The Cabinet agreed that the services committed should coordinate with UNICEF on future projects.

PAPER REPORTS PLANS TO EQUIP FORCES WITH FRENCH WEAPONS

GF231420 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Bahrain--Bahrain has decided to equip its defense force with French weapons. This came in a statement by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and defense minister, to AL-KHALIJ on his return from Paris. He added: This means we will adopt the French system in training. There are a number of Bahrainis training in France within the framework of this program.

The Bahraini defense minister lauded the steady growth in Bahraini-French relations in military, cultural and other fields. He stressed that the gulf's security is indivisible and that security is the responsibility of the peoples of the area and not only the military. He supported the idea of military industrialization in the region proposed by Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar. He said becoming self-sufficient militarily is the basis of all governments in the area.

KUWAIT

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOMALI MILITARY AGREEMENT

GF251827 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 24 Aug 80 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Polarization and the Military Bases Experiments"]

[Excerpts] By signing the U.S.-Somali agreement on military facilities the United States will secure facilities and naval and airbases in Oman, Kenya, Djibouti and along the shores of the Indian Ocean and gain vital access to the Arabian Gulf.

If we put aside the question of facilities their long term political and military effects on the situation in the gulf and the Arab region in general, we find that the price the United States is paying for its right to use the naval and airbase in the strategic port of Berbera is very small (\$25 million a year) when compared with the dangers this huge U.S. military presence brings to the region. This presence enables the so-called U.S. rapid strike force to intervene, with or without reason, in the affairs of the states that have often declared that they alone are responsible for and capable of safeguarding their security and stability. Those states have often stressed that the statements about the Soviet threat endangering the region are just excuses the superpowers use to deploy their bases and impose their authority in the region.

It is strange that despite the bitter experience we have had, we still find Arabs who agree to participate in the international polarization game and help redress the alleged imbalance in the U.S.-Soviet military equation. It is also strange that two members of the Arab League allow bases to exist in their territories--bases that may be used to intervene in the Arab region--without the rest of the Arab states objecting or exercising any form of pressure to prevent these bases from existing. These bases have been established primarily to prevent the Arabs from using their own military and economic powers to liberate their land and restore their usurped rights. The role the United States played and its direct intervention during the 1973 October war by flying airlifts to support the Israeli enemy clearly uncovers the nature of the role the United States is preparing for its forces deployed over the coastal strip extending from Israel and Egypt to Berbera, Djibouti and the Omani coast.

The American and Soviet bases always have and still do create anxiety, unhappiness and trouble for host countries. These bases are also a means of competition between the two superpowers. When a war breaks out the small states that host the bases find themselves embroiled in battles in which they become the first victims by virtue of the fact that the superpowers will start attacking each other's military bases.

One last word: We have enough problems within the Arab community to compel us to act to face the external problems resulting from the new military situation that encircles us.

SAUDI ARABIA

UK FOREIGN MINISTER CARRINGTON ARRIVES 25 AUG

LD252336 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, tonight arrived in At-Ta'if on a two-day visit to the Kingdom.

He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, Shaykh Nasir al-Manque, the Kingdom's ambassador in Britain, Mr. James Craig, the British ambassador to the Kingdom, and an official of the Royal Protocol Department, as well as a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

The British minister will have talks during the visit with Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal regarding the strengthening of bilateral relations and discuss a number of issues of mutual interest, particularly the question of the Middle East.

Discussion of Relations

LD251042 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0920 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Riyadh 25 Aug (SPA)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington expressed his deep regret about the difficulties which cast a shadow over Saudi-British relations at a time when events in the area made it important that relations should have continued to be strong. He said he hoped that his present visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will create a basis for stronger working relations than before.

In an interview published today in 'AR-RIYAD, the British minister said that his country attaches a good deal of importance to, and values its relations with the Kingdom. He reaffirmed his country's firm stand with regard to occupied Jerusalem, and its rejection of this holy city being the capital of Israel, his country also rejects the recent Knesset resolution to annex Jerusalem and make it the indivisible capital of Israel.

He described the Palestinian and the southern Lebanese problems as urgent, and said that every effort should be made to take steps to prevent further deterioration of those two problems. Lord Carrington said that the EEC have decided to play a positive, effective role in seeking a solution to the Palestine problem, a solution which would guarantee justice and bright future for the Palestinians, as well as earn the approval of the states of the region.

He said that progress towards such a settlement was vital if the world wants stability in the area.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ARAB CONFERENCE

LD251316 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 25 Aug (SPA)--His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of the interior, has expressed his optimism for the success of the third conference of Arab ministers of the interior, which opens in At-Ta'if tomorrow. He hoped the conference would be no less successful than the previous two conferences.

In a statement to SPA and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, his highness said that the working paper which Saudi Arabia will put before the conference will be based on two principles: First, that Arab brothers should work together for a coordinated security policy throughout the Arab homeland; and second that the Muslim Shari'ah should be the basic source of criminal law.

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E G Y P T

D 1

AS-SADAT CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

NC221320 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 Aug (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the national day in his country:

It gives me great pleasure to convey to you in my name and on behalf of the Egyptian people my sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the national day in your country. On this occasion it pleases me to praise the close ties of friendship and cooperation which exist between our two friendly countries, hoping that they will continue to progress and prosper for their common welfare and in the interests of international security and peace. I am confident that your country will continue to shoulder its responsibility with the right and justice-loving states in the world in order to strengthen the march of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East so as to serve the well-being of the peoples of this region and realize their hope for a free and dignified life.

With my greetings and best wishes for your health and happiness, I wish more progress and prosperity for your friendly people.

With my best esteem and regard.

DR USAMAH AL-BAZ INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS

NC221125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2113 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz interview with radio correspondent Hamdi Jawhar--date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] After the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel explained their positions in the letters they exchanged, and after Egypt decided not to answer Begin's latest letter, what is Egypt's stand toward the developments in the Middle East situation and on the ways to resume the autonomy talks?

[Answer] We believe that the current talks to establish full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can constitute a positive step on the road to a comprehensive peace, because such a step can enable the fraternal Palestinian people to proceed right from the start. This step can gradually lead to diminishing and removing the Israeli control and occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza and then, later, Palestinian authority and sovereignty can begin to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. In order for these negotiations to be fruitful, however, we believe an appropriate atmosphere must be insured. It is customary in negotiations for all parties to have an equal and balanced footing; that is, each party must not undertake any action that will affect the negotiations. The issue under discussion is dissociated from the unilateral will of either of the parties, so that the negotiations will decide the result. What is happening, however, is that Israel is actually taking measures in the West Bank and Gaza that are contrary to the spirit of negotiations and the concept of neutrality or isolating the issue until it is negotiated. [as heard] From a legal point of view these measures do not frighten us, because they are null and void and nothing will result from them in the future.

We are opposed to the existing atmosphere in which Israel is trying to demonstrate that it can impose a fait accompli on the Arabs.

We absolutely reject this and maintain that Egypt will not accept a fait accompli from any side, specifically from Israel, because it must keep its basic pledge that these issues are negotiable, as the president said in his latest message. These issues must be negotiable and parties must not take any measure that can affect the final results of the negotiations. What they are doing in Jerusalem--the settlements, the repressive measures, the repressive and unlawful detention of people--indicates that the atmosphere is similar to one under martial law. There are curfew, prevention of movement from one place to another, and many other restrictions are imposed upon the people.

This is taking place, although it was understood that the atmosphere should improve and not worsen. We refuse to negotiate under these acts and negative behavior, which is totally contrary to the spirit of negotiations, the Camp David agreements and the concept of peace. We are ready to resume the negotiations as soon as Israel discontinues these acts and negative behavior and leaves things for negotiations as it was agreed.

We are not going to decide the final status of Jerusalem and the issue of the settlements because they basically concern the Palestinian people. These issues concern the feelings, rights and ties of the Arab Muslims. As for the problem of Jerusalem, we are participating in solving it, but the final status of Jerusalem must be decided with the serious and basic participation of the Palestinian people. For this reason, Israel must not undertake certain actions designed to prevent the participation of the Palestinian people in solving this issue.

[Question] At a time when the United States is holding contacts to insure a suitable atmosphere for the resumption of negotiations, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon came as a new obstacle in the way of negotiations. What is Egypt's position on this aggression?

[Answer] We condemn this aggression against the sovereignty of a fraternal Arab country and consider such acts as reckless that result in aggravating tension, regardless of any justifications and pretexts. Increasing tension on the Lebanese front is part of the Israeli measures and actions opposed to the atmosphere conducive to an overall settlement. The Israeli officials' statements and acts absolutely do not help to promote a general drive toward peace. This is a basic point because we want to achieve peace between Israel and all the Arab parties and not only with the Egyptian people, because we pledged to God and to the entire nation to work for a comprehensive and not a partial or separate settlement or a third disengagement. This was the first point that President as-Sadat addressed to President Carter and Begin on the first day of the Camp David conference.

[Question] Is there any possibility for resuming the autonomy talks before the summit conference--which Egypt has called for--is held? And what are the Egyptian conditions for resuming the negotiations?

[Answer] The negotiations between Egypt and Israel, with the participation of the United States, are not likely to be resumed before Israel changes its negative behavior and before it stops its unilateral measures to impose a fait accompli in us. Egypt's proposal for the convening of a summit conference stems from a conviction that such a summit would remove the obstacles. All other ways have failed to convince Israel to stop its negative behavior. For this reason, it has been envisaged that the best way to try to convince Israel to stop and change its behavior is to convene a summit conference. The conference is not an end in itself, but a means. Should there be other means, or if the Israeli behavior changes in one way or another, indicating real positive factors, we will be ready to resume the negotiations.

[Question] Romania has called for the holding of an international conference on the Middle East. Moreover, efforts are being exerted by Europe to pave the way for an intervention in order to achieve a settlement in the Middle East region. What is Egypt's stand on this call and is there any contradiction between these efforts and the efforts that Egypt is exerting?

[Answer] The proposal by Romania is not new. It has been making this proposal for more than 5 or 6 years. Egypt had previously approved and supported this proposal. We do not object to a meeting of any international grouping to discuss the issue. We must fully understand that what the Camp David accord provides for at the present stage is a purely interim arrangement--the idea of an autonomous government for a period of no more than 5 years. There would be nothing contradictory if the parties concerned agree that it might be better if the negotiations in the coming phase should be collective and not confined to the participation of Egypt, Israel, Palestinians, Jordanians and the United States. If the parties concerned agree to this, then we believe this could be a positive factor.

Furthermore, we have always supported the Romanian call because it is based on manifesting the international interest in resolving the issue. However, the call is not a new idea and neither is it a substitute for Camp David. We always welcome a European role. Egypt was the first state that called for a European role. Egypt, if you recall, advocated the participation of France and Britain in the Geneva Conference. However, the two super-powers showed no enthusiasm for this idea which never crystallized. In other words, had the Geneva Conference resumed, Britain and France would not have participated despite what we advocated. It is not true that we are not enthusiastic about a European role. On the contrary, we are very enthusiastic and believe that Europe's interest in the Middle East issue is legitimate.

The European states are qualified to play an active role provided that they do not come out with an alternative that could harm the move that we consider positive and appropriate. This move is underway and could achieve some sound results. If the European states cooperate with us on this basis, as happened with the statement that was issued by the European summit conference in Venice on 13 June 1980, then we would consider this as a positive and very great step. I believe that this statement is a positive step to be added to the European stands in support of the Palestinian people's rights. There is absolutely no contradiction between this statement or this European move and the Egyptian move. On the contrary, they back up and support our move.

FORMER ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER TO ARRIVE 28 AUG

NC252308 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA)--Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that former Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will arrive in Cairo next Sunday for a weeklong visit to Egypt. The former Israeli official will make this visit at the invitation of Kamal Hasan 'Ali. In tomorrow's edition, Tuesday, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that Weizman has asked for a meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI WELCOMES EC ENVOY'S VISIT

NC251835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has welcomed the visit that will be made by Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg foreign minister and chairman of the EC Ministerial Council. Mr Thorn will make this visit at the behest of the EC group of states.

In a statement he made today, Foreign Minister 'Ali said: We welcome a discussion with the European bloc because we want to put the EC states in the picture, particularly with regard to Egypt's position on the Palestinian Autonomy discussions.

'Ali noted Europe's stance during the Security Council debate on Jerusalem and during the voting on the Security Council resolution concerning the city. It is worth noting that this resolution is binding and that Egypt exerted efforts to have it passed.

Mr Gaston Thorn will arrive in Cairo next Friday as part of his present tour of the states in this area. So far, Mr Thorn has visited Jordan, Syria, Israel, Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Through Mr Thorn's visit, the EC states will be informed concerning the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

'ALI DISCUSSES U.S. MISSION IN SINAI WITH MISSION HEAD

NC251742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] This afternoon, deputy prime minister and foreign minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting with the head of the U.S. Mission in Sinai and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo. Our correspondent Hamdi Jawhar reports the following:

[Begin recording] The discussions at this meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, centered on two main topics: the first concerned the visit of the chief U.S. delegate to the autonomy negotiations, Sol Linowitz, to Cairo next week and the discussions he will hold with President Anwar as-Sadat, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali in an attempt to overcome the obstacles precluding the resumption of the autonomy negotiations.

The second topic concerned the U.S. mission in Sinai. A meeting was held in Washington last September which was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the U.S. secretary of state and the Israeli defense minister. A partial agreement was reached at that time on the formula regarding the presence of the U.S. mission in Sinai which would replace the UN forces during the interim period. The U.S. mission would consist of 200 civilians who would supervise the A and B areas referred to in the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. [end recording]

AFP: ANTI-AS-SADAT GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR F-4 'EXPLOSION'

NC232304 Paris AFP in English 2301 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, 23 Aug (AFP)--A previously-unknown group, the Arab Egyptian Liberation Front, today claimed responsibility here for the "explosion" of a United States F-4 Phantom jet which crashed west of Cairo last Saturday, killing its two-man crew.

In a telephone call to AFP, Sami Mahmud Abu Hisham, secretary-general of the organization, which opposes the government of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, said: "This operation was in reply to Israel's decision to annex the city of Jerusalem".

Mr. Abu Hisham said his group received no support from abroad and that the attack had been carried out with "the help of several officers and soldiers of the Egyptian Army."

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J O R D A N

F

SENATE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS MEETINGS

JN221940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni left Amman for Damascus this evening at the head of a delegation to participate in the meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union Council to be held in Damascus.

The council will discuss several issues including the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem. It will also discuss coordination of Arab Parliamentary stands toward the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference due to open in East Berlin on 14 September.

INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR ARAB MINISTERS MEETING

JN252113 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Interior Minister 'Ali al-Bashir left Amman for Saudi Arabia this evening at the head of a Jordanian delegation to the third conference of Arab interior ministers, which will begin in At-Ta'if tomorrow, Tuesday.

AR-RA'Y CRITICIZES U.S. LEASE OF BERBERA BASE

JN241136 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Arab and world news media yesterday highlighted two major topics: Current developments in south Lebanon, where for the 5th day Israel continues its aggression against peaceful civilians and villages, and the repercussions of this aggression; and second, the agreement between the United States and Somalia on the use of the Somali Berbera base for military purposes.

Commenting on the U.S. lease of Berbera base, AR-RA'Y says: This lease demonstrates the absence of a unified Arab strategy. The military presence of either of the two powers in any Arab country is not in the interest of such a strategy. If such a strategy were binding, the lease of the base would have been avoided. The lease is very strange at this time, because the United States--which supports Israel militarily and economically, has abstained from voting for the UN Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem, has protected the Israeli entity by using its veto against the will of the international community and has overlooked Israel's aggression against the Arab land and the attacks on Lebanon by means of American weapons--does not deserve any base or facilities in any Arab country.

The lease of Berbera base would give the U.S. power more opportunities for adventure, it also would encourage the United States to continue its anti-Arab policy. Fraternal Somalia could have asked for Arab aid in lieu of the money from the U.S. lease and could have obtained it. Nobody doubts that the Arabs would rather give aid to Somalia than see the base in the hands of the United States.

In conclusion, AR-RA'Y says: The Berbera issue should compel the Arabs to use their good offices with Somalia in order to reveal the danger to our nation caused by the U.S. military presence there, and also to urge the Somali Government to reverse its decision to lease the base, thus demonstrating solidarity with the Arab nation against aggression. The Arabs must also give Somalia whatever it needs quickly and generously before Berbera is lost.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS BORDER MILITIA RESTRICTING UN FORCES

NC240645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The situation in the south is still tense following the Israeli shelling which continued until yesterday afternoon and following the continued Israeli troop concentrations inside Lebanese territory.

The United Nations announced last night that the border militia have prevented the UN emergency forces from continuing their activity in the area. A statement issued by the UN office in Beirut said that Sa'd Haddad's forces no longer allow the UN forces to move in the area except on Monday of each week to enable a change of forces manning the UN observation post on the Lebanese-Israeli border.

REPORTAGE ON 'TENSE ATMOSPHERE' IN TRIPOLI, INCIDENTS

Arab Deterrent Forces Statement

NC230746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Statement by a responsible official in the Arab Deterrent Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] As a result of differences among members of local organizations in Tripoli, the atmosphere became tense in the area of At-Tabbanah starting Wednesday afternoon after the murder of a member of one of these organizations. The Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] intervened and prevented a clash. However, the situation again became tense yesterday morning between the same parties as a result of the intervention of some anarchists who tried to exploit the situation and increase the tension in the city for personal purposes. This situation demanded the intervention of the ADF once again and prompted them to reinforce patrols and increase the number of posts to control the situation in the city.

The ADF are still tackling the situation. It should be noted that yesterday afternoon several casualties occurred when the above-mentioned anarchist elements opened sniper fire in all directions to create confusion. One member of the ADF was also wounded. His condition is serious. The situation now in the city is cautious, and no shooting is taking place.

Syrian Officers Demand Deployment

NC230855 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian officers serving with the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Tripoli have called for the deployment of the Lebanese Army in Tripoli to take over the security duties in the city and its suburbs as soon as possible. Otherwise, the Syrian command will take quick action to withdraw ADF units to the 'Akkar area.

The reasons which prompted the Syrian officers to take this measure were that the battle in Tripoli has assumed the nature of a conflict between Sunnites and 'Alawites and that the continuation of this situation would lead to division in the Syrian forces between Sunnites and 'Alawites which would spread to Syria itself.

Informed circles told the Voice of Lebanon that the clashes in Tripoli have assumed this pattern. It has been noticed that armed men have taken up positions on rooftops and in some areas and opened up sniper fire on the ADF and the Syrians to shift the terrorist campaigns and actions from Aleppo and Idlib in Syria to Tripoli in Lebanon.

Attempt To End Clashes

NC231202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The weekend witnessed extreme security tension in Tripoli and the north in addition to the continuation of the Israeli military escalation in the south. In Tripoli, the clashes were resumed this morning between local armed organizations in Bab at-Tabbanah and Ba'al Muhsin and the surrounding areas.

The areas where the clashes are taking place are suffering from serious food shortage, particularly bread. The entire city of Tripoli remains closed. The Arab Deterrent Forces, which have reinforced their presence in the city, are imposing a siege on the area and shelling the places from which fire is opened in an attempt to stop the clashes, enter the area and separate the combatants.

The latest security reports, received from the north before noon today, indicated that sniper fire is being directed at the At-Tabbanah, Ad-Dabbaghan, Al-Ghurba' and Al-Jisr quarters. Intensive movement of armed men was noticed in these areas. A number of people were killed or wounded. The number could not be determined because of the prevailing security conditions.

Report on Casualties

NC232046 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli experienced another day of tension amidst artillery shelling and sniper fire that paralyzed the city and created a supply crisis, particularly regarding bread. Over 30 persons were killed and over 50 others were wounded. Although a cease-fire was agreed upon and gunmen withdrew from the streets at 1700 today, tension reigns in the city while joint patrols tackle the situation and supervise the cease-fire.

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S Y R I A

H 1

MINISTER DISCUSSES DOWNED PLANE, USSR TIES

JN251046 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Aug (QNA)--Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has announced that the Syrian fighter planes' interception of the Zionist planes over Lebanese territory yesterday comes in implementation of a previously adopted political decision to confront any Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians.

In a phone conversation today with the newspaper AL-WAHDAH, published in Abu Dhabi, the Syrian information minister said: Yesterday's battle, like earlier ones, comes in implementation of our political decision to confront the enemy. The battle is practical evidence that Syria will wage the Arab nation's battle with its intrinsic potentials. Syria will also confront at the same time the Camp David plots, which are aimed at wrecking the internal situation in Syria.

The Syrian information minister reiterated his country's keenness in consolidating relations with the Soviet Union and in developing these relations qualitatively, particularly concerning support for Syria's defensive capabilities to confront the Zionist enemy and liberate the Arab land.

ROMANIA'S OPREA ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 25 AUG

JN251430 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Damascus at 0930 today at the head of a delegation on a 5-day official visit to Syria at the invitation of 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

Oprea was received at Damascus international airport by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs; Dr Husayn al-Qadi, minister of industry; and Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources. The Romanian ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff also received the Romanian guest.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent upon arrival, Gheorghe Oprea expressed happiness over visiting Syria, saying: I have come on a working visit to your friendly country at the invitation of 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs. This visit comes within the framework of completing the agreements which were signed at the highest level during the visit made by President Ceausescu to friendly Syria and his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Oprea added: I am completely convinced that during my talks with Mr Qaddurah, we will both exert efforts to achieve all that the two presidents, Al-Asad and Ceausescu, agreed on.

In conclusion, Oprea expressed his deep thanks to the friendly officials in Syria for the warm hospitality accorded him in the friendly Syrian land.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER MEETS AS-SA'IQAH OFFICIAL

JN251423 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and secretary general of As-Sa'iqa forces, met this morning with Dr Fелеке Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian foreign minister, who is currently visiting Syria.

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SYRIA

During the meeting a comprehensive review was concluded on the situation in the African Horn and the Middle East. Stress was placed on the need for the cohesion of the world's progressive groups and elements in order to confront U.S. imperialism and Zionism, which intend to impose a hegemony over Africa and the Arab region.

Departure Statement

JN252023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis left Damascus at noon today at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria, during which he delivered a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from the Ethiopian president. The Ethiopian foreign minister was seen off at Damascus international airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and by senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis made a statement to SANA in which he expressed happiness with his visit to Syria and with the results of his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials.

The Ethiopian foreign minister said: We have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations between our two countries. This constitutes a major step toward strengthening bilateral relations, in our two people's interests. The Ethiopian foreign minister denounced the treacherous Camp David agreements and the conspiracies concocted against Syria's steadfastness and its continuing struggle for liberation, construction and progress. He also denounced the imperialist-Zionist schemes to consolidate enemy military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, for use in wiping out the liberation movements of the movements of the peoples in the Arab and African areas.

Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis concluded his statement by stressing that the results achieved by his visit to Syria will increase the two countries' links of friendship and cooperation and will strengthen efforts to confront the enemies of liberation, peace and progress.

The SANA correspondent has learned that a joint statement will be issued later on the talks that the Ethiopian foreign minister held with senior Syrian officials.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

JN231975 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--A delegation representing the Progressive National Front in Syria left here for Berlin today on a visit of several days to the GDR at the invitation of the National Front of Democratic Germany. The delegation is led by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the party national command, head of the Foreign Relations Office and member of the Progressive National Front's Central Command. Comrades Fayiz Isma'il and Daniah Ni'mah, members of the front's Central Command, are the other members of the delegation.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR DAMASCUS INTERNATIONAL FAIR

JN231828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Soviet foreign trade deputy minister arrived in Damascus last night on a visit of several days to the country to participate in the celebrations of the 27th round of the Damascus international fair. While here, the Soviet official will meet with several officials of the various ministries and the director of the Damascus international fair.

ALGERIA

ENERGY MINISTER PREVIEWS OPEC MINISTERS CONFERENCE

AU251247 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Aug 80 p 7

[Unattributed report on press conference of Nabi Belkacem, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, on 21 August 1980--place not given]

[Excerpts] On 15 September the foreign, oil and finance ministers of the OPEC countries will meet for a 2-day conference in Vienna, the seat of the OPEC headquarters. The topic of this conference is the long-term oil policy of the 13 OPEC countries, the so-called "long-term strategy" that was worked out as early as last spring in At-Taif (Saudi Arabia). This long-term strategy is to be discussed in Vienna in preparation for the OPEC summit conference of chiefs of state, scheduled for 5 November in Baghdad.

As Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi declared at a press conference on Thursday evening [21 August], the Vienna conference will be a very important meeting. Another meeting of oil and finance ministers will take place directly before the Baghdad summit conference, for the purpose of a final coordination of views on the long-term action plan, the minister said. He did not, however, reveal any closer details about the planned long-term action program at his press conference.

At the Taif meeting held 7-8 May, the majority of the 13 OPEC countries--all except Iran, Algeria and Libya--had consented to the long-term strategy, which among other things provides for adjusting the level of oil production to the current market conditions.

Regarding the current development in the oil market, the Algerian minister declared that the efforts to achieve a stabilization are to be increased. In the past few months the market has been "destabilized," he said, adding that it was OPEC's aim to preserve the purchasing power of the oil exports. Thus a certain increase of oil prices is necessary because energy prices are generally rising, and because of the need to make allowance for the new forms of energy (alternative energies).

In reply to journalists questions Minister Nabi stressed the growing importance of natural gas as an energy resource in the future. At present, its share in the hydrocarbons is 41 percent. Toward the end of the century, the share of natural gas will rise to 52 percent, thus reducing oil with 48 percent to second place. The utilization of gas deposits will require constantly higher expenditures. In the future, gas will be "of primary importance" in avoiding energy supply crises, he said.

Asked by a journalist about gas deliveries to Austria, the minister said that to date no decision has been made. The matter is at present in the "contacting stage". However, the Austrians should take the initiative, since after all it is they who want to buy natural gas, Minister Nabi said.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL CONDEMNATION OF U.S.-SOMALI AGREEMENT

LD260158 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Within the framework of the strategy of American domination, in realization of its imperialistic ambitions and its persistence in creating hotbeds of tension and threatening world peace and security, the United States has signed an agreement with the Government of Somalia under which the United States obtains military bases and facilities in the territories of Somalia within the American plan which is aimed at securing areas of influence with a view to achieving its ambitions and aggressive designs in the region.

The signing of this agreement comes after the United States had succeeded in securing similar bases and facilities from Qabus and from Egypt, and after the capitulation of the Egyptian regime and its involvement in the agreement and cooperation with the Zionist enemy.

Thus, after the United States had established a foothold in Qabus' backyard and another in the vanquished Egyptian capital, the American-Somalia agreement comes to complete the triangle which is aimed at controlling the Arab homeland and its vital outlets, at controlling the African Continent and at imposing guardianship on the peoples of the region.

There is no doubt that American imperialism could not have achieved these imperialistic aims had it not been for the collusion and the cooperation of the agent reactionary regimes of the Qabus fold and Somalia. The Foreign Secretariat of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, having frequently warned in the past against the danger of American imperialist moves in the region, expresses strong condemnation of the agreement which the Somalia regime has signed with America and which provides the granting of military bases and facilities in Somalia.

Moreover, it stresses once more that direct and serious threat which such an agreement constitutes to the security and sovereignty of the Arab and African countries, and that the signing by the Somalia regime of the agreement on the bases and military facilities, in Somalia, constitutes, without doubt, a flagrant violation of the Charter of the Arab League and the Charter of the OAU.

Moreover, it is also considered a violation of the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement and that maintaining silence and the adoption of a negative stance vis-a-vis this grave situation is bound to encourage American imperialism to continue in the implementation of its plan aimed at tightening its grip on the peoples of the region and their resources and subjugating them to its full control.

The Foreign Secretariat of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, while asserting its firm stand against imperialist movements and the establishment of military bases, considers that the confrontation for foiling such movements and imperialist plots is a duty that falls on the shoulders of all the states of the region in preservation of their security and sovereignty and that the peoples of the region will pay a high price if they show any slackness or hesitation in confronting this dangerous situation.

[Signed] The Foreign Secretariat

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN CITED ON U.S. VOTE, EMBASSY SITE

TA251726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1645 GMT 25 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] There have been official reactions in Washington to the harsh criticism leveled by the government yesterday against the U.S. administration due to its abstention at the Security Council. Shalom Qital reports on the telephone:

A few minutes ago State Department spokesman David Passage said: We never promised Israel that we would transfer our embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. We have no intention to do so. The issue of Jerusalem is pending in negotiations. The parties cannot unilaterally determine the status of the city. The spokesman repeated the remarks made by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie at the Security Council that the debate at the Security Council was not called at the request of the United States and the anti-Israeli resolution was not adopted because of any U.S. action.

Moreover, a White House official meeting with an Israeli personality today even criticized the position expressed by Muskie--who did not cast a veto, but undertook the commitment that in the future the United States would oppose sanctions against Israel. The White House source said that Carter had never undertaken to automatically cast a veto in case sanctions [were imposed against Israel] and that this declaration had been made at Muskie's own initiative.

Returning to spokesman David Passage: He also mentioned a possible debate in implementing Israeli law on the Golan Heights. Passage said that the U.S. position regarding the Golan Heights was identical to its position regarding any conquered territories. The status of the Golan Heights should be solved through international talks, rather than by unilateral moves.

COMMENTARIES ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE

Television Commentary

TA231859 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Elimelekh Ram commentary]

[Text] What the Jews of the United States can do in reaction to their country's abstention from voting in the Security Council Israel cannot do. This is what political circles said this evening in reaction to the so-called moderate remarks Israel made after the U.S. abstention. The leaders of the U.S. Jews reacted with unprecedented bitterness both to the abstention and to the shocking soothing remarks Vice President Mondale made to them, as did President Carter's advisor (Al Moses). Against the background of the U.S. election campaign, Israel must consider its reactions carefully.

However, the political groups emphasize Israel's sharp diplomatic reaction as expressed in the remarks the prime minister made at the end of this week to Ambassador Lewis. "The U.S. abstention from the vote," Menahem Begin said, "encourages the opponents of the peace process and strengthens the Arab blackmail." In this context, the United States is making efforts, if not for the resumption of the talks before the presidential election, at least to prevent a complete deadlock. For this purpose Sol Linowitz will come to the area at the end of this month, in the clear knowledge that chances to resume the talks immediately are almost nil, but in the hope of keeping the chance of their resumption simmering on a slow flame until after the U.S. presidential election. Israel will repeat its position to Linowitz: We are prepared to resume the talks immediately, but the initiative for this must come from Egypt. Those who suspended the talks must resume them.

DAVAR Commentary

TA221248 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Aug 80 pp 13, 21

[Mordekhay Barqay commentary: "The Very Fact of the Vote Does Not Bring This to an End"]

[Excerpts] For anyone who has any doubt whatsoever: The U.S. vote in the Security Council this week was--besides the resolution itself which was passed thanks to that vote--one of the most serious things to befall Israeli-U.S. relations in recent years. And not just for the Israeli side, but definitely for both sides in this alignment of forces.

Anyone following the recent emphases in U.S. Middle East policy will discover a new orientation: Not only pro-Palestinian, with the philosophy of the Brookings Institution, which Carter adopted at the outset of his term; not only pro-Arab vis-a-vis countries termed "moderate" and pro-Western--but also pro-Muslim. This has been the Brzezinski approach ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan: The crystallization of an anti-Soviet Muslim front (and the effort by the national security adviser to develop a romance with Iraq by means of far-reaching gestures involving engines for gunboats and Boeing aircraft--this effort is part of that romance.

Where the U.S. vote is concerned, at least the same impact that is attributable to the Begin government's actions and verbiage is attributable--without any connection to this--to the Muslim school which prevails in the White House. It bears recalling that the recent Security Council resolution on Jerusalem was engendered at the initiative of the Muslim conference. Certainly 'Arafat was part of that conference. But in the name of Islam, polar opposites, such as Saudi King Khalid and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met--the first meeting of its kind since the murder of the Iraqi royal house 25 years ago--and came out with a joint communique threatening every country represented in Jerusalem.

One of the things that unites the adherents of this school in the U.S. administration is the fact that they no longer speak about 2 million Palestinians, or about 100 million Arabs, but, like As-Sadat, about 800 million Muslims: Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Indonesians, Malaysians, even Iranians--everyone in sight. And all of them are, to the best of the White House's knowledge, anti-Soviet.

Secretary of State Muskie came to the Security Council in order to speak in condemnation of the call to the countries represented in Jerusalem to pull out their embassies. Even if this in itself is nothing new at the UN, the argument was marked by considerable hypocrisy. It was not to the displeasure of the United States, but definitely to its desire, that this draft resolution was attained; the alternative included economic sanctions against Israel, and had it come to a vote the United States would have (in accordance with a public commitment by the President) had to veto it. This would have given the Russians great satisfaction, for they could have then demonstrated concretely to the Muslims who are their friends and who are the friends of their enemies. The PLO, in fact, at the Russians' behest, made a considerable effort to have the U.S. trip itself up by casting a veto.

Moreover, the veto on the removal of the embassies was from the outset acceptable to the Europeans, and in the economic and political contest the United States is waging with the European states in the Arab-Muslim world, the United States did not wish to be seen as distinct from them to the point of blocking a resolution acceptable to them by casting a veto.

To put it simply, the Begin government's actions and talk about Jerusalem were more than a reason for the U.S. vote, they served as a pretext. The question of what the Americans would have done without the pretext provided them is meaningless in view of the severity of the expected deterioration in U.S.-Israeli relations and in the peace process.

As these lines are being written, a few hours after the Security Council vote, it is difficult to guess what retaliatory steps the Begin government will take in the wake of what happened in the Security Council.

But one may try to assess how the Jews of America will react--and it will not be in the way that Carter administration staffers thought, with all due respect to their evaluative powers. Carter wants to beat Reagan in November and be re-elected. He will not be elected if he does not win in New York; and he will not win in New York if he does not win the Jewish vote there. This fact of political life is as well known to Carter as it is to the Jews.

Logic dictates that in the Security Council vote Carter and his people were also thinking about election day. They reached the conclusion that what happened in the New York and Florida primaries because of the U.S. Security Council vote in March--the Jewish vote against Carter and for Kennedy--will not recur in November. According to reliable information, their appraisal was that so many Jews in the United States and in Israel dispute Begin's policy that this week's vote would be understood--particularly in the light of Muskie's explanation--and "absorbed." This appraisal was based on the well-known letters and petitions of the friends of "Peace Now" and on declarations emanating even from the hierarchy of the Jewish establishment. And, according to no less reliable information, this is a mistaken appraisal: An international boycott of Jerusalem is a severe blow to virtually every Jew who regards himself as a Jew. How will this be reflected in the polling booths? It is hard to know. But the blow will not be "absorbed"--of that there is no doubt.

Moshe Zaq in MA'ARIV

TA221340 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Aug 80 p 15

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Charms of November"]

[Excerpt] The weakness of the U.S. administration as expressed in the Iranian and Afghan affairs is also reflected in its hesitations to push back to Soviet-Arab offensive against the great U.S. achievement in the Middle East--the Camp David accords. The European countries sense this U.S. hesitation and Western European statesmen are therefore talking of a change expected after the November elections in the United States. And it is not only them. An Arab country like Saudi Arabia is also starting to feel that its prop in the region, that superpower from which it buys very sophisticated arms, is too weak to guarantee the stability of the Saudi Kingdom.

When the Tehran-Riyadh-Cairo axis collapsed, there were still some Washington "experts" who hoped that the United States, with its sophisticated arms and its regional bases, would be able to insure the stability of the Saudi royal regime. The extremists attack on Mecca ignited a red light in the royal house and therefore King Khalid and Prince Fahd did not turn down the feelers of Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi president, regarding cooperation and rapprochement between the conservative kingdom and the Baghdad radical regime. This rapprochement was and is still worrying As-Sadat. He is afraid of the development of this big, rich bloc in the Arab world without him at its center. These fears led to As-Sadat's increased efforts for a dialogue with the Saudi king. The Americans are urging As-Sadat to have contacts with the Saudi king. While in the past they called on Saudi Arabia to support the Camp David process and Prince Fahd also made remarks about readiness for peace with Israel "on condition," now when Saudi Arabia is no longer certain that the United States will indeed adhere to the Camp David line, Prince Fahd is calling on Egypt to join a jihad (a holy war) against Israel.

Both the Saudis and the Europeans know that President Carter will not abandon the "Camp David line," certainly not now. This is his greatest political achievement and he will not disavow such an achievement on the eve of elections. For some reason though, the opinion that everything will change after the November elections is spreading in the world.

After the United States abstained in the vote on the Security Council resolution which condemns Israel, Washington administration officials hurried to say they hope that Israel will refrain from a reaction to the UN Security Council resolution "to prevent damaging the autonomy talks."

The identity of these officials is not clear. Similarly unclear is the identity of the Washington "explainers" who say that the United States could not impose a veto on the UN Security Council resolution since Israel's moves in Jerusalem were unsatisfactory.

However, this indicates that these officials do not fully and deeply understand the problem they are facing. The question is not Israel's condemnation, but the attempt made on the international arena to destroy the U.S. policy on the Middle East. The U.S. reactions to the intense attack on its policy drive even Egypt to reflections about the need to change the Camp David accords and it is against this background that As-Sadat's last letter to the Israeli prime minister should be viewed.

As-Sadat is not proposing that a summit be immediately convened to discuss a certain question which cannot be immediately resolved. His proposal is, in fact, a proposal for a revision of these agreements. At Camp David an interim arrangement was agreed on for Judea and Samaria, but As-Sadat now wishes to examine the possibility of setting final targets. The rejectionist countries are demanding the cancellation of the Camp David accords, but As-Sadat cannot, nor does he want to, give up his achievement in the peace treaty. The benefit he draws from peace, both with the United States and on the economic plane, is too big to lose.

Instead of cancelling the agreements As-Sadat wants to introduce substantive changes that will help him back into the Arab camp again. Recognizing that this change cannot materialize now, he is therefore proposing that the second Camp David conference be held after the U.S. elections.

This hope of As-Sadat's is based, in fact, on an expectation for a U.S. withdrawal from the first Camp David agreements that spoke of an interim and not a final arrangement in Judaea and Samaria. The Egyptian president is hoping for a firm U.S. hand pressuring Israel into changing the first accords, just as he is basing his hope on U.S. weakness and surrender to Soviet-Arab pressure.

A U.S. surrender to Egyptian pressure will ultimately harm all the countries which rely on the United States, including Egypt.

Yosef Harif in MA'ARIV

TA251455 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Aug 80 p 5

[Yosef Harif commentary: "On the Route of 'the Mistakes' and 'the Apologies!'"]

[Text] Yesterday Prime Minister Menahem Begin defined the U.S. vote at the Security Council over the draft resolution calling for the transfer of all the embassies from Jerusalem to the coastal plain "an astonishing vote."

Actually it is not at all clear what is so "astonishing" here. Is it so because U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie came to the Security Council meeting in haste to make a speech, in which every sentence, as the prime minister has pointed out, contained a reason why the United States should vote against the Security Council resolution, but then "merely" abstained? [paragraph continues]

The prime minister certainly did not mean for Begin himself states in the formula he suggested, which was accepted by the government--that the adoption of the Security Council resolution was rendered possible by the abstention of the U.S. representative. Hence, does the "astonishment" stem from the very fact of the voting that enabled the adoption of the resolution or from Muskie's make-believe appearance? It was also because of a make-believe pretext that the Security Council adopted a resolution with a much graver import in March. That resolution did not call for moving embassies to the coastal plain, but for the eradication of everything that Israel had done in East Jerusalem. The United States did not abstain in that vote, but voted in favor. Only later did the President "apologize," saying there was a misunderstanding there (he called it a foul-up in communications) and in point of fact the Security Council resolution, as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations statement at the conclusion of the vote said; "was not practical." Thus they sought to appease Israel and the Jewish voters, but in the UN archives there is already one resolution, which served as a basis for another resolution, and which was signed by the United States.

This time the sanctimonious Carter administration has merely altered the technique: Instead of announcing the "impracticality" of the Security Council resolution after the vote, it has announced it before the voting, and when this announcement was made, the United States voted in a way which made possible the adoption of the resolution. If there were any people who entertained doubts regarding the credibility involved in Carter's statement about the communications foul-up, which distressed him so much, the "Muskie affair" has come now and has dispelled all doubt. The line is continuous, occasionally twisted, but clear.

This is not a "Muskie affair." It is a Carter affair and the prime minister and his Cabinet had better stop being "astonished." When Senator Jackson called Muskie and sought to persuade him to change his decision on the abstention in the vote, and to act with fairness and foil the resolution which was one-sided and hostile to Israel, Muskie could only reply to his former colleague that the President had already decided!

It is obvious that Carter was concerned about an open confrontation with the Jewish vote, since his victory in the presidential elections is not certain, and this is why he sent Muskie to the Security Council. However, Carter was still willing to gamble, even at the price that may cost him his political future. If this is the situation now, when he still needs the Jewish vote, does one need a lot of imagination to understand how Carter will act after the elections, if he is reelected?

One can learn about the trend of Carter's administration from a seemingly minor detail. In Muskie's statement at the Security Council a bizarre sentence was heard to the effect that Resolution 242 speaks of Muslim rights.... Vice President Mondale in Washington and Ambassador Lewis here hastened to express "an apology" on his behalf, for the slip of the tongue, for who does not know that in Resolution 242 there is no such expression....

Yet, granted that it was a slip of the tongue indeed, what should be simpler but that the speaker himself, that is Muskie, should explain, not privately but in public, that he had unfortunately made a mistake. But he did not do so: The phrase, which immediately attracted the Arabs' attention, was said in public. "His apology" was made secretly, through go-betweens.

No. Nothing should astound us. This is the clear line of Carter's administration, reflected in a pronounced pro-Egyptian stance also taken by administration representatives in the autonomy talks on the matter of granting the East Jerusalem inhabitants the right to participate in elections for the autonomy institutions, based on the principle that East Jerusalem (Arab Jerusalem to use As-Sadat's language) is a part of...the West Bank. [paragraph continues]

This line is reflected in all the votes at the Security Council, whether in the vote in favor or "only" in abstaining, on every resolution calling for uprooting all Israeli settlements from Judaea and Samaria and from all "other occupied Arab territory" including East Jerusalem; and it is obviously reflected too in Muskie's speech made with the semblance of innocence, for the presidential elections.

Jerusalem must have, and indeed it does have, one answer, which was not implied in the Cabinet resolution yesterday. The U.S. administration must realize that it takes two to negotiate, as Begin wrote to As-Sadat. And since the United States can on no account be a decisive factor in the peace process without Israel, it must take into account the fact that Israel may call it quits and not play any more.

It is astounding, therefore, that Jerusalem should consider the U.S. vote as "astounding." Anyone who accepts the fact that the United States decision to abstain is tantamount to "surrender to the extortionist pressure of the oil tycoons," as the prime minister stated, need no longer be astounded. Instead, he would do well to ensure that this astonishment takes hold in others, Washington included.

MINISTER BURG COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS, LINOWITZ VISIT

TA251922 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1850 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 25 Aug--Interior Minister Yosef Burg, the head of the ministerial autonomy committee, said this evening that U.S. Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz will arrive in Israel on Sunday afternoon, 31 August, and will meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Dr Yosef Burg and the ministerial autonomy committee. He will then travel to Cairo.

Dr Burg, who spoke in the first annual party of the council of the Yisra'el Hatzair religious organization in the Tel Aviv Bet Sokolov, emphasized he does not know what Linowitz, Israel's friend, is bringing with him or what he will be carrying back from Israel, but that he nevertheless hopes that the autonomy talks will continue.

"The task of opening the door is not in our hands since it was not us who closed it. Since 7 May Egypt has closed the door four times. Israel has made big and heavy sacrifices for peace, giving up both area and oil in the Sinai and the world should know this," Dr Burg said, noting that we are faced with a big struggle and an argument with friends which is sometimes more difficult than an argument with others.

Dr Burg remarks that since May the Egyptians have increased the volume on three subjects at the same time: the situation in Judaea and Samaria, the settlements and Jerusalem. Over the last few months they placed the emphasis on Jerusalem. "I can think of a scenario where those same UN hands who voted or abstained on the Jerusalem issue will act the same when the debate will concentrate on the situation in Judaea and Samaria and on the settlements," he said.

In this connection the interior minister stressed that in his UN appearance Secretary of State Muskie demonstrated "a distribution of work" whereby he gave us a wonderful speech against sanctions, but gave others an abstention.

The minister then proceeded to firmly criticize the wording of the UN Security Council resolution regarding free access to the holy places in Jerusalem, noting that "such resolutions repel me since they indicate organized wicked hypocrisy. Where were the free access heroes when Jews could not go to pray at the Wailing Wall? Where else in the world do Muslims and Christians enjoy a freer access to holy places? The political lie of the whole issue lies in the very talk of free access."

He also emphasized that we will not agree to return to the previous borders with the distance between Netanya and Tulkarm being about half the length of Broadway in New York. Dr Burg is going to appear before the Jewish presidents' conference in the United States next week.

SHAMIR: JERUSALEM LAW WILL NOT UNDERMINE NORMALIZATION WITH EGYPT

TA241856 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today said that the Jerusalem law would not undermine the process of normalization between Israel and Egypt. The foreign minister gave the main speech at a meeting of the Herut Movement this evening. Shamir said that in principle Israel would not change its positions because of pressures or threats exerted by other countries. Our correspondent in Tel Aviv, Nisim Mish'al, brings excerpts of Shamir's remarks.

[Begin Shamir recording] We want a normalization in relations between Israel and Egypt because we want peace. However, it would be a mistake to think that sabotaging this blessed process aimed at creating and solidifying peaceful relations between two neighboring nations will drive us today to agree to something we did not accept 2 years ago. The Israeli representatives who signed the Camp David accords sacrificed a lot, conceded a great deal and undertook many risks for the sake of peace. However, they did not for even one moment conceive of the remotest possibility that one day they would be required to give up Jerusalem and Eretz Yisra'el. That was not their intention and that is not what they signed. [end recording]

BEGIN, NAVON DISCUSS NAVON'S VISIT TO EGYPT

TA251710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The prime minister arrived at the Israeli presidential residence this evening and conferred with President Yitzhaq Navon. Our political correspondent reports that the two men discussed the upcoming visit of President Navon to Egypt at President as-Sadat's invitation. Various possibilities were discussed and several dates for the visit were raised at the talk. Our correspondent reports that the president's visit to Egypt will take place after the holidays [at the end of September].

JORDANIAN REQUEST TO EGYPT ON TERRITORIES REPORTED

TA241247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Jordan has asked Egypt not to use its embassy in Tel Aviv as a vehicle with which to eclipse Jordanian influence in Judaea and Samaria. This has been learned by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari from sources in East Jerusalem. The Jordanian request was relayed to Cairo via the United States. Our correspondent points out that Jordan and the PLO are apprehensive about intensive Egyptian involvement in the Gaza Strip. Therefore they now prefer to inject money into the Gaza Strip rather than into Judaea and Samaria.

IDF, U.S. EMBASSY DISCUSS USE OF U.S. ARMS IN LEBANON RAID

TA251101 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Military correspondent Ya'akov Erez report: "Prolonged Discussion of the Use of U.S. Weaponry in Southern Lebanon"]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv is holding continued contacts with Israel's defense establishment chiefs in the wake of the use of U.S. arms and military equipment by the IDF during the recent IDF operations in southern Lebanon.

Authorized elements maintained that the timing is particularly inconvenient for Israel, since it coincides with Israel's presentation of its \$3 billion aid request to the United States. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori is due to meet today with U.S. Embassy official William Brown. Knowledgeable sources said this morning that the United States was exerting "continual pressure" on Israel on this matter.

ISRAELI PLANES REPORT DOWNING SYRIAN MIG OVER LEBANON

TA241631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1620 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] During a regular patrol flight conducted by Israeli aircraft in southern Lebanon this afternoon Syrian fighters attempted to shoot down our aircraft. In the short dogfight that ensued, a Syrian MiG-21 was downed. Our planes returned safely to their bases. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

A regular Air Force patrol was involved in the clash which took place over Lebanese territory. There was a short dogfight and at the end the Syrian plane was downed. The plane fell in Lebanese territory.

Military elements estimate that the attempted Syrian aerial penetration is connected with the IDF operations in the Arnun plateau last week. The attempt probably stems from the Syrians' desire to demonstrate solidarity with the terrorist organizations, more than to demonstrate aggressive intentions against Israel.

Cairo radio today reported that Israeli Air Force planes overflew Beirut this afternoon. This report has not been confirmed by any other source. It is not clear whether this report is connected to the downing of the MiG-21.

Further Details

TA241646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1630 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] Our correspondent Arye Gus has just entered the studio. What do you say, Arye, about the Syrian aircraft that was shot down?

Well, 5 minutes ago Damascus radio admitted that the Syrian aircraft had been shot down, but the Damascus radio announcer argues in the news bulletin that an Israeli aircraft has also been downed. As mentioned, the IDF spokesman says that all our planes have returned safely.

Damascus radio has reported the following details about the dogfight. It argued that the Israeli airplanes bombed Palestinian targets and positions in Lebanon. Syrian aircraft had intercepted the Israeli planes and prevented the completion of their task and forced them to flee to Israel. As a result of the dogfight, the Damascus radio announcer says, a Syrian aircraft was shot down and an Israeli aircraft was shot down. The Syrian pilot, Damascus radio reports, parachuted safely to the ground and the rest of the Syrian airplanes have returned safely to their bases.

IDF NOT TO ALLOW SYRIAN PLANES OVER SOUTHER LEBANON

TA251106 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 15

[Military correspondent YA'akov Erez report: "Senior Sources in the IDF: Israel will not allow the Syrians to penetrate the skies over southern Lebanon and disturb routine or offensive actions by IAF planes, senior military elements stated this morning.

Yesterday the Syrians penetrated well beyond the aerial "red line: when they sent up four aircraft against Israel Air Force planes on a routine patrol flight. At about 0500 four Syrian MiG-21's approached the Israeli planes. In the very brief dogfight that ensued, one of the Syrian aircraft was downed by an air-to-air missile. The Syrian plane was hit about 15 km east of Tyre, and according to reports from Lebanon the pilot managed to eject safely. The other Syrian planes left, and the Israeli pilots did not pursue them. "It was a dogfight aimed at extricating our planes in order to carry out the reconnaissance flight without interruption," the senior sources said. Syria's domestic problems have recently grown more acute, and leading Syrian officials have been hurt in bloody clashes there. It is, therefore, assumed that since the Syrians made no attempt to intervene in any of the incidents in southern Lebanon last week, their planes yesterday thought they would "bag an easy prey" by attacking a routine aerial reconnaissance flight. This is the first time that a dogfight has taken place between Israeli and Syrian planes over southern Lebanon.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN MILITARY TALKS

TA251642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] At the end of the first day of the talks of the joint Israeli-Egyptian [Military] Committee, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said that as far as the implementation of the peace treaty with Egypt is concerned issues are proceeding as normal and in a very good atmosphere. According to Tzipori, the members of the joint committee have reached solutions on various issues. Tzipori said that the deliberations of the committee are not connected to the autonomy talks.

[Begin recording] The meetings today indicated that as far as the process of implementing the peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt is concerned, everything is proceeding normally. This indicates that actually when we discuss our relations with Egypt we have to refer to two planes: the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty--relations related to the supervision in the Sinai and so on--on the one hand, and on the other, the issue of the debates on autonomy. Regarding autonomy, there are bitter and difficult arguments. However, this issue belongs to a third party [as heard]. This committee--which is the manifestation of the bilateral relations between Israel and Egypt--is working out all right. [end recording]

Comments on Lebanon, Talks

TA251836 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1755 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 25 Aug--Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said on Monday that Israel would not abandon the southern Lebanon arena to unimpeded terrorist activities without keeping an eye on it and the Syrians should know and accept this fact. This situation will continue so long as 15,000 terrorists, whose sole purpose is to attempt to hit Israeli citizens, remain in Lebanon, the deputy defense minister stated in an interview to the Israeli television Arabic program.

Replying to a question on whether the harsh criticism voiced in Syria regarding Syrian military noninterference in the IDF's latest operation in Lebanon might not drive Syria into interference, Mr Tzipori said that he believed there were enough wise people in Syria who had enough problems in the domestic arena and with Iraq to deter them from becoming involved in an issue connected with the terrorists and their criminal attempts against Israel. "If logic does not work, then Israel will always be ready to supply the answer so that the Yom Kippur events do not recur."

Replying to a question on whether Israel will allow Syrian planes to penetrate the territorial airspace of southern Lebanon, Tzipori emphasized that Israel would continue to fulfill the requirements for Israel's defense "and whoever disturbs us will suffer the consequences."

Mr Tzipori explained that in all the arguments with Egypt on the issue of autonomy, Egypt had never expressed any position that slightly deviated from the peace treaty. He recalled that Israel also had a dispute on the issue of the autonomy with France, England, the United States and West Germany.

The members of the joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee were the guests of the deputy defense minister at a dinner at Bet Asia in Tel Aviv on Monday.

Replying to a question, chairman of the Egyptian military delegation Admiral Muhsin Hamdi said that normalization between Israel and Egypt was proceeding in a natural and regular fashion and nobody could claim that normalization was encountering difficulties. The chairman of the Egyptian military delegation explained the issue of implementing normalization between Israel and Egypt and the work of the joint military committee: "The committee has a defined and known mission as specified in the peace treaty and our duty is to carry out this mission with precision."

Admiral Hamdi noted that the committee had held about 30 continuous sessions during the last 16 months and its work was not being affected by any external issues.

FURTHER REPORTS ON COUNTRIES MOVING EMBASSIES

The Netherlands

TA261005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Government of the Netherlands has officially announced that it will move its Embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. This move had been expected after the Jerusalem law was approved and after the UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem. However, the official announcement was held up until noon. The Netherlands is the seventh country to decide to move its embassy from Jerusalem. It was preceded by Venezuela, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Costa Rica

TA240430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rica is to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, Mario Fernandez, said that Costa Rica is now just waiting to get the official UN announcement on the resolution to transfer embassies. In the meantime, he said, the Foreign Ministry in San Jose has instructed its representatives in Israel not to visit any government office in Jerusalem. Costa Rica will be the fifth Latin American country to move its embassy out of Jerusalem. It was preceded by Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela and Chile.

El Salvador

TA260428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The El Salvador Government has instructed its Jerusalem embassy to move to Tel Aviv. This was reported by the government spokesman in San Salvador.

CHAD PRESIDENT GOUKOUNI DECLINES TO ATTEND LOME TALKS

AB260818 Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Lome, Aug 26 (AFP)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has declined to travel here from his war-torn capital in a bid to end his country's five-month-old civil war, the Togolese Foreign Ministry said Monday.

It said Mr Goukouni, leader of one of the two main factions in the conflict, had sent word to Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema through his vice president, Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who arrived here over the weekend.

The Chadian president's chief rival, former Defence Minister Hissein Habre, is also here at the invitation of Gen Eyadema, who is leading the efforts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to end the fighting.

In his message to Gen Eyadema, Mr Goukouni said the present situation in Chad did not allow him to leave and that anyway more preparation had to be made before cease-fire talks were held.

However, he said, he was prepared to take part in such a meeting at a later date, according to Togolese officials.

[Words indistinct] refusal that he was ready to return to Togo for talks at any time.

The Lome venue was set up after the visit to Ndjamenas a fortnight ago of Togolese Foreign Minister Anani Akakpo-Ahahanyo, who won the agreement in principle of both sides for cease-fire talks.

The OAU launched its bid to bring peace to Chad at the African economic summit in Lagos last April by setting up a special Chad subcommittee.

Talks Officially Postponed

AB260954 Lome Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The meeting of the OAU subcommittee on Chad which was to take place in Lome has been delayed. President Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad said in a message sent to President Gnassingbe Eyadema that he cannot attend the Lome meeting due to the current situation in Chad. Mr Goukouni Oueddei expressed his readiness to attend another meeting.

As for Mr Hissein Habre, commander of the Northern Armed Forces, he stated that he will come back to Togo at any time in order to attend a peace meeting on Chad. Finally, the founding chairman of the Togolese people's rally, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, stated that his counterparts of Benin, Congo and Guinea and he personally will spare no efforts to achieve peace in Chad in accordance with the mission assigned to them by the Organization of African Unity in connection with the Lagos agreements.

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIAL DETAILS RESULTS OF OAU COMMITTEE MEETING

ID242346 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 24 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Tibebe Bekele, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, returned to Addis Ababa yesterday from Lagos, where it attended the eight-nation OAU good offices committee on normalizing relations between Ethiopia and Somalia. It will be recalled that the committee ended its 3 days of deliberations in Lagos, Nigeria, last Wednesday with resolutions specifying six conditions for normalizing relations between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Comrade Tibebe said that the OAU good offices committee's resolutions have exposed Somalia's misguided expansionist policy and commended Ethiopia's unwavering support and respect for the principles laid down in the OAU Charter, adding that Ethiopia has thus won a resounding diplomatic victory over Somalia. Comrade Tibebe went on to say: The eight-nation OAU good offices committee arrived at the six conditions on normalizing relations between Ethiopia and Somalia after separately reviewing the submissions of each country and thoroughly investigating the root causes of the problem besetting the Horn of Africa. In this connection, Comrade Tibebe disclosed that Ethiopia submitted to the committee a detailed and comprehensive document exposing the continued acts of aggression and incursion which Somalia was perpetrating against Ethiopia. He referred in particular to the recent invasion of Wardair.

Comrade Tibebe went on to say that the Ethiopian delegation gave the committee full details proving that the reactionary Somali Government had been preparing since February and March 1980 for its invasion of Wardair, in which it deployed 14,000-first line troops and a rearguard force of 3 infantry brigades, all armed to the teeth with weapons and arms from the United States and other NATO member countries.

Comrade Tibebe disclosed that the Ethiopian delegation invited members of the OAU good offices committee to visit Ethiopia to inspect the ultramodern weapons and arms captured from the invading force and to assess the extent of damage, inflicted on Ethiopia at the hands of this force.

Comrade Tibebe noted that the OAU good offices committee ruled that the Ogaden is an integral part of Ethiopia. In doing so, the committee exposed the true intents and purposes of Somalia's expansionist policy. In short, the permanent secretary said, the committee reviewed the problem objectively and its conclusions are exemplary.

Comrade Tibebe Bekele reiterated that Somalia's continued disregard for the principles laid down in the OAU Charter and its violations of the organization's decisions have been once again illustrated by Somalia's arms deal with the United States, concluded at a time when the OAU is making maximum efforts through its eight-nation good offices committee to resolve the problem facing the Horn of Africa. Moreover, Comrade Tibebe Bekele said, the committee's resolutions clearly exposed Siad Barre's bankrupt policy. In conclusion the permanent secretary called on the OAU to use all channels at its disposal, including its current chairman and the committee, to compel the Somali Government to accept and implement the resolutions.

During his stay in Lagos, Comrade Tibebe Bekele also delivered a special message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, to President Shehu Shagari, head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He held talks with the president as well as with senior government officials.

Committee's Resolutions

ID221243 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpt] The committee [examining the situation between Ethiopia and Somalia] has pointed out that importance of finding a peaceful solution to any kind of misunderstanding through discussion and agreement. The committee further expressed its strong opposition to pressure or attacks by one OAU member state on another member state.

In addition to this the committee pointed out in its resolutions the necessary steps to be taken to improve relations between Ethiopia and Somalia. Accordingly, the committee stated the importance of resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries and seeking a solution for problems existing between them.

The committee examining the situation between Ethiopia and Somalia at its meeting held in Lagos from 18 to 20 August 1980 passed the following resolutions:

Expressing its grave concern over the deteriorating relations between Ethiopia and Somalia, and in particular the damage to life and property and the tension created in the region, after listening to the speeches and clarifications given by the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of socialist Ethiopia and the foreign minister of Somalia, recalling the importance of duly respecting the principles enshrined in article 3 of the OAU Charter by all member states, and again recalling the various resolutions passed by the OAU concerning conflicts arising among African countries and in particular the need for all countries to respect the principle of the organization of respecting the borders they had when they attained their independence, the committee hence resolved that Ogaden was part of Ethiopia.

In accordance with Article 3, Paragraph 5, of the OAU Charter and recalling the OAU resolution requesting countries not to take lightly provocations by a member state against another member state, recalling the OAU resolution binding member countries not to provoke, aggravate or support tribal, religious, linguistic, racial or other differences in one country and among member countries of the organization, and expressing concern over the failure of previous resolutions passed by the committee to solve the conflict to bear fruitful results, the committee passed resolutions on its present meeting.

The committee pointed out that the sole and only solution to the conflict was for both sides to respect and correctly implement the principles of the OAU, which are:

- A. Respect for the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of countries;
- B. Noninterference of one country in the internal affairs of another country;

- C. Seeking peaceful solutions through understanding, agreement, discussion and reconciliation;
- D. Resolute opposition to provocation or pressure against a member country; and
- E. Member countries respecting the borders they had when they attained independence.

In addition to this the committee resolved that the two countries take the necessary steps to improve relations and seek a solution to the problems existing between them by first reestablishing diplomatic relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S.-SOMALI AGREEMENT

LD231522 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 23 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said here today that the U.S. administration has to all intents and purposes openly and formally committed itself to advancing Somalia's policy of expansionism by concluding a deal whereby it will acquire naval and air base facilities at the Somalia port of Berbera.

Commenting on the agreement just finalized to this effect in Washington, a press release by the ministry said the timing of the signing of the document is unique and that it took place following the recent crushing defeat suffered by Siad Barre invasion forces in the Wardair area and immediately after the constructive recommendations of the OAU good offices committee on the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Noting that the Siad Barre regime has felt compelled to replenish its war arsenal following the latest rout of its forces in the Ogaden, the release said Somalia's mission to Washington and the agreement subsequently reached was an undeniably clear expression of contempt for the continental organization on the part of both Somalia and the United States. The release went on to quote various American officials who had in the past expressed strong opposition to any arms deal with Somalia in view of its record of international treachery and its high potential for creating conflict.

Despite repeated warnings against arming Somalia, it is noted the Washington administration adamantly goes on trying its hand at fallacious adventurism by arming not just a potential aggressor but one that is at this very moment engaged in waging an actual invasion against Ethiopia.

Further Condemnation

LD232225 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Negotiations between the United States and Somalia have been completed in an agreement enabling the United States to use the facilities of Berbera military base. This completes the U.S. plan to establish a series of military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf in its new aggressive international strategy, with the U.S. defense secretary obtaining the naval and air facilities of the strategic Somali port. With the United States opening the way to enable her to use the facilities of the Berbera military base and the military facilities in Mogadishu, there is no doubt that the Carter administration will use all its force to subvert progressive states and movements in the Horn of Africa in pursuing its provocative policy.

According to reports from Washington, the agreement reached between Somalia and the United States will not be presented to Congress for ratification.

The sell-out of the Mogadishu regime to the U.S. puts a large amount of money and arms at the disposal of the expansionist regime of Siad Barre. Besides this, the Carter administration did not want to put the submissive negotiator Siad Barre onto the obligation of restricting him from using the large quantity of arms it is giving out in his futile adventurism to realize his expansionist dreams, in other words by accepting his story of using the arms only for self-defense.

This clearly shows that the U.S. Government decision, in the guise of the age-old and non-existent communist threat to deploy its armed forces in the Horn of Africa, is part of its world-wide collaboration with reckless and irresponsible regimes like the expansionist Somali adventurist regime to fulfill its aim.

Ethiopia considers this move of disrupting peace as a coordinated design aimed not only at the Ethiopian people but at all peace-loving people in Africa. At this moment, when the United States is allying with the expansionist policy of Somalia, the only alternative left for Ethiopia is to take the necessary steps to guard its territorial integrity and its revolution with everything at its disposal.

It is essential that all peace-loving and progressive forces give great emphasis to the U.S. decision to arm Somalia in exchange for the military facilities it has acquired, defying the opinion of the world community and obscuring the truth.

The full responsibility of the dangerous outcome of these acts falls on the Mogadishu ruling clique and the Washington administration which is blinded by its efforts to acquire military bases in its bid to commit aggression and disrupt peace.

KENYA

KIBAKI, PRC'S JI PENGFEI ADDRESS LUNCHEON

LD221958 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, today described both Kenya's and China's destiny as being similar in international forums, since the two countries championed the rights of all free nations of the world.

Addressing a luncheon hosted in his honor by the visiting Chinese vice premier, Mr Ji Pengfei, at the Chinese Embassy, Mr Kibaki said that China was the rightful leader of the developing world and that her voice would be heard in world organizations like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Emphasizing that Kenya was glad to learn of the Chinese interest to become a member of these organizations, the vice president stressed that this would definitely enhance the bargaining position of the developing nations with the metropolitan countries. He said that Kenya's Government was appreciative of the help the Chinese Government was giving this country in the form of the construction of a sports complex in Nairobi.

In his reply the Chinese vice premier, Mr Ji Pengfei, commended Kenya's pace of industrialization and promised that China would lend a hand in this direction. He praised the setting up of Kenyan industrial estates and assured Kenyans that his country would help in creating small-scale industries in the rural areas. He said that he was greatly impressed by the talks he held with His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi and other Kenyan officials.

Ji Pengfei Departure

LD251204 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpt] The Chinese vice premier, Mr Ji Pengfei, left this morning after a 5-day official visit to Kenya. The Chinese leader departed from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, where he thanked His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi for the cordial hospitality he and his 18-man delegation were accorded during their stay in the country.

Addressing newsmen at the airport, Mr Ji said he had talks with President Moi and other senior government officials which, he noted, would lead to mutual cooperation between the two countries. He said his visit will strengthen the already friendly relations between Kenya and China, adding that his visit had been a great success. He said the Chinese people will soon have the pleasure and honour of receiving President Moi when he visits China next month. Mr Ji observed that the Kenya-China friendship was a reflection that the two countries were committed to world peace.

During his visit the vice premier took time to see Kenya's wildlife at Mara Game Reserve, where he was greatly impressed by the government's efforts to preserve wildlife. He also toured the bomas of Kenya where he was entertained by traditional dancers. He visited the Nairobi industrial area and farms in Kiambu. He pledged that China will collaborate with Kenya in the development of small-scale industries and in the development of tourism between the two countries.

He will visit several countries in East and Central Africa.

PRESIDENT MOI ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

LD221852 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Text] President Daniel Arap Moi has accepted an invitation to make an official visit to the Soviet Union next year at a time to be fixed. The invitation from the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, was delivered to President Moi today at state house, Nairobi, by the Soviet ambassador to Kenya. Already His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has accepted an invitation to visit China next month.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE BLAMES SUPERPOWERS FOR PROBLEMS OF HORN

LD232206 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party secretary general and the Somali Democratic Republic president, today received written and verbal messages from the heads of states of Zaire and the Congo. The messages were delivered to the president by the ministers of youth currently attending the executive committee meeting of the pan-African youth movement in session at the people's hall in Mogadishu. The messages are on strengthening the bilateral relations between Somalia and those countries.

Challe Siad spoke on the occasion on the current problems in the African Continent and particularly the Horn of Africa. Challe Siad added that these problems are the workings of superpowers which are not interested in the well-being of the African Continent and people. The president added the African youth are faced with a heavy responsibility of solving the crisis facing the African people. On the executive committee of pan-African youth meeting currently in session, the president said great hope is being placed in the meeting for a tangible outcome for the political, economic and social affairs of the continent.

COMMENTARY ON RESULTS OF OAU LAGOS MEETING

LD222006 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of the eight countries assigned to look into the Somalia-Ethiopia crisis have held a preliminary meeting in Lagos, Nigeria. This is the subject of our commentary.

Although the OAU Charter states that committees should be set up to mediate differences between African countries and find solutions to them, nevertheless this has not come about in practice. However, the Somali Democratic Republic, whose main interest has always been the attainment of peace in the Horn of Africa, has on several occasions appealed to all OAU member states to try and find a lasting and peaceful solution to problems in the Horn of Africa, problems which stem from the liberation struggle being waged by Western Somali, Abo and Eritrea to free themselves from black Abyssinian colonialism.

Following a call by the Somali Democratic Republic, a committee composed of Cameroon, Lesotho, Zambia, Nigeria, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania was formed in 1976. The committee was given the responsibility of examining the Horn crisis and putting forward proposals for a lasting peace.

When the Freetown OAU heads of state conference directed the committee to resume work, Somalia accepted the date and venue. The Addis Ababa regime not only asked for the meeting to be postponed, but on the very eve of the meeting itself launched a baseless propaganda attack against the Somali Democratic Republic so as to make Somalia appear the aggressor.

The Nigerian head of state, who is the chairman of the current committee, has asked both Somalia and Ethiopia to work for peace and stability in the region.

At the same time the Somali foreign minister, Abdurahman Jama Barre, stated at the meeting that the only way of solving the crisis in the Horn is to order the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area and grant self-determination to the people of Western Somalia and Abo, who are engaged in a struggle against the Abyssinian colonialists.

In reply to an accusation by the Addis Ababa delegation to the effect that Somali regular troops are involved in the fighting, Abdurahman called upon the Abyssinians to substantiate their allegation with facts. He added that in order to prevent further bloodshed in the Horn, the Abyssinian colonialists will have to face up to reality and free the people they have colonized, just as the former colonial powers in the African Continent have done. We should not turn the tragic plight and suffering of our fellow Africans, the people of Abo and Western Somalia, into a stage show based on propaganda and colonialist dreams. Abyssinians, Abdurahman said, should stop blaming the Somali Democratic Republic in its attempts to cover up its total denial of self-determination to the people it has colonized. For permanent peace to prevail in the Horn of Africa, it is essential for the Addis Ababa regime once and for all to renounce its imperialist dreams, which are not practical in the modern world.

That is the end of our commentary.

BURUNDI

PRC VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI ARRIVES 25 AUG

AB251403 Paris AFP in English 1333 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bujumbura, Burundi, Aug 25 (AFP)--Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei arrived here today on the second leg of a 10-nation tour of Africa and the Middle East. Mr Ji, who will spend four days in this land-locked central African republic, was met at the airport by Emile Mworoha, general secretary of the ruling UPRONA (Union for National Progress Party).

Burundi head of state Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and Mr. Ji are on Wednesday scheduled to launch work on a 120-km (80 mile) road that the Chinese will build between here and the source of the Nile in the south of the country. China has already provided Burundi with a textile factory that became operational in June and is currently working on a hydro-electric dam here.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO DISMISSES VICE PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER

AB231008 Paris AFP in French 0859 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Bangui, 23 August (AFP)--The president of the Central African Republic, Mr David Dacko, signed a decree on Friday dismissing the vice president of the Republic, Mr Henri Maidou and the prime minister, Mr Bernard Christian Ayandho from office. President David Dacko will hold the office of head of government until a new prime minister is appointed.

Reported Under House Arrest

AB251316 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Very important changes are expected in the near future in the Central African Republic. The vice president of the republic and the prime minister have been put under house arrest. Both of them were dismissed from their functions on Saturday by President David Dacko. So far, no other details have been given.

GABON

DRAFT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

AB231129 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A draft cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon between Gabon and the USSR at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The agreement concerns commercial, economic, technical, as well as cultural exchange. Mr Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, signed for Gabon while His Excellency Uranov, the Soviet ambassador in Gabon, signed for his country.

In a short speech, the Gabonese foreign affairs minister, Mr Martin Bongo, cited the increasing efforts to achieve understanding between Gabon and the Soviet Union with the view to knowing each other better and to (?maintaining) peace in the world through active, but peaceful cooperation. Mr Martin Bongo also recalled to memory the 3rd of May 1975, when the first negotiations for the signing of a cooperation agreement between our country and the Soviet Union were held. This cooperation agreement took a decisive turn in 1979. It is worth noting that this same year, in March the process was completed by the drawing-up of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement. This agreement is already in operation, for our country, Gabon, has a number of students in the Soviet Union.

ZAIRE

BELGIAN MINISTER ANNOUNCES AID IN COMMUNICATIONS FIELD

AB251016 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1130 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Aug (AZAP)--In the next few weeks, Belgium will give Zaire aid consisting of spare parts for communications equipment and put telephone technicians at its disposal. Belgium will also give scholarships for training Zairian technicians in the field of posts and telecommunications. This was announced by Mr Herman de Croo, Belgian minister for posts, telegraphs and telephones, [PTT] on Sunday in a press interview. The Belgian PTT minister gave these indications after a breakfast given by the head of state, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife, Mama Bobi Ladawa, at their Camp Tshatshi residence in honor of the Belgian minister of defense, Mr Charles Poswick, and Mr Herman de Croo and his wife.

The Belgian PTT minister, who, along with his counterpart for defense, is currently making an official visit to Zaire, declared that Zaire has an ultramodern network of earth stations of the resatelsat [expansion unknown], but this infrastructure should be complemented with the necessary material for the transmission of messages to users, he added. Asked about what he thinks are Zaire's problems that might benefit from Belgian cooperation, the Belgian PTT minister raised the problem of worn out equipment and cables, the insufficiency of telephones, etc. Earlier, he said he was amazed at the size of the Inga Dam he visited on Saturday and added that Zaire will be grateful to President Mobutu, who is sometimes not understood for his decision to build this big dam, which has made his country independent in the field of energy. On behalf of Mr Poswick, his wife and on his own behalf, Mr de Croo thanked the Zairian president and his wife for the breakfast, which, he said had enabled the two Belgian ministers to report on their visit to Zaire to the head of state. It also enabled the defense minister to express his satisfaction over the good behavior of the Belgian military assistants in Zaire and [few words indistinct], Mr de Croo concluded.

Just before they went to breakfast, the Belgian PTT minister gave President Mobutu a stamp album. The state commissioner of national defense and veterans affairs and his counterpart for PTT, the Belgian ambassador to Zaire, Mr J. P. van Bellingen and that of Zaire to Belgium, Citizen Inonga Lokonga Lome, took part in the breakfast, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

AB251324 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1130 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Aug (AZAP)--Mr Charles Poswick, minister of defense of the Kingdom of Belgium, left Kinshasa for Brussels on Monday morning after a 1-week official visit to Zaire. He said he was very much impressed with efforts at modernizing the Zairian Armed Forces, some of whose units he visited both in the capital and in the regions.

Mr Poswick, who was received for lunch on Sunday by the founding chairman of the MPR, president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ), Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, had contacts with his Zairian counterpart, General Babia, before visiting the Kamanyola Division, the 21st Leopard Infantry Brigade, the 23rd Battalion of the FAZ in Shaba and the Kotakoli commando training center in the Equateur region. Problems of military cooperation between Zaire and Belgium dominated the Belgian statesman's talks with Zairian officials. Mr Poswick also went to Gbadolite, where he placed a wreath on the tomb of the late Mrs Mobutu Sese Seko.

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WEST AFRICA

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LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NIGERIA

AB221938 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews returned to Liberia last night after an official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria at the invitation of the Nigerian Government. The foreign minister's party to Nigeria included a member of the People's Redemption Council, Fallah Voine.

Normalization of Relations

AB222230 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Liberia's foreign minister, Bacchus Matthews, said in Monrovia this evening that Liberia and Nigeria have agreed to normalize their relationship. He said both countries have also agreed to enter into trade, technical and cultural cooperation. Minister Matthews said the agreement was reached at a meeting held with his Nigerian counterpart in Lagos, Dr Ishaya Audu, where he had gone at the invitation of the Nigerian Government and to also participate in the meeting of the good offices committee of the Organization of African Unity covering the Ethiopian-Somalian dispute. Minister Matthews broke the news to reporters at his ministry during a press interview this evening.

On the recall of ambassadors and consuls general, Minister Matthews said they have been notified by his ministry to return home and most had expressed their unwillingness to do so. He said the diplomats were awaiting their tickets and indicated that all of them are expected in Monrovia by the end of August. Minister Matthews said 3 months after the coup, Liberia had been widely accepted by the international community and the problems facing the country had been minimized. Commenting on his call for a general amnesty for all political prisoners, Minister Matthews said a general amnesty for all political prisoners in Liberia would have a great [word indistinct] and the international support for Master Sergeant Doe's government. He said it will also help his ministry with foreign policy abroad.

Commenting on the arrest of three Soviet envoys by military officers in connection with dangerous drugs, Minister Matthews denied any knowledge of the incident, and he said his ministry was not a secret agent that goes around spying on the various embassies.

DOE, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR TANZANIA, ETHIOPIA

AB250715 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The head of state, Master Sergeant Doe, is at the head of a 21-man high-level Liberian delegation on an official visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. According to the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia, head of state Doe is visiting the Republic of Ethiopia at the invitation of his Ethiopian counterpart, Lt Col Haile Mariam Mengistu. The Liberian leader and his party left Roberts International Airport this morning at about 0300.

The Foreign Ministry announcement said that the Liberian leader will be making a brief stop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for talks with President Julius Nyerere before going on to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This will be the first meeting between Master Sergeant Doe and President Nyerere since the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government came to power following the April 12 military take-over in Liberia. The presidential party, as was said earlier, left about 0300 this morning and was composed of senior PRC members as well as cabinet officials.

ANGOLA

EXECUTION REPORTED OF NINE CONVICTED OF BOMB OFFENSES

LD250804 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 25 Aug 80 EA

[From "News Headlines"]

[Text] The nine bomb planters who were condemned to death in Huambo have been executed.

UNITA Executes 15 Government Soldiers

AB251546 Paris AFP in French 1532 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (AFP)--The Angolan clandestine opposition movement UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) has executed 15 Angolan Government troops, it announced today.

A UNITA statement distributed in Paris said the executions were in reprisal for the firing squad deaths in Huambo, central Angola, yesterday of nine UNITA members convicted of counter-revolutionary activities. The statement said that, as a gesture of goodwill, after the execution of 16 other UNITA guerrillas on Aug 5 UNITA had taken no reprisals but this gesture had been ignored by the Luanda authorities.

In these circumstances, UNITA was unable to remain inactive, the statement continued. Consequently, during the night of Aug 23 a tribunal (of the resistance of the Angolan people) pronounced death sentences against 15 soldiers of the MPLA (ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and the sentences were carried out immediately.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SOUTH AFRICAN AIR ATTACKS

LD230855 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 23 Aug 80 EA

["Full text" of 22 August Ministry of Defense communique]

[Text] We begin our 0630 newscast with [3-minute break in transmission] the [name indistinct] commune, killing 17 soldiers among our border troops and ODP [People's Defense Organization] and 11 civilians, including the commune's commissar. Three people were kidnapped and taken to Namibia. On 19 August 1980 the South African racist air force bombed a suburban ward of Ongiva, killing 1 civilian and wounding 9 others.

On 20 August 1980, at about 0930, aircraft of the South African racist air force bombed our troop positions near Ongiva. This attack caused no damage. On 20 August 1980, at about 0930, aircraft of the South African racist air force bombed our troop positions near Ongiva. This attack caused no damage. On 20 August 1980, at about 2000, aircraft of the South African racist air force once again bombed Ongiva, killing three people and wounding eight, two of whom are in a serious condition. Among them were both soldiers and civilians.

In addition to these aggressive actions against our country, in August aircraft of the South African racist air force stepped up their high-altitude reconnaissance overflights, penetrating deep inside our country to a distance of over 200 km. In addition to flights over the border areas of Calueque, Naulila, Cuamato, Ongiva, Changongo, and Cahama, of late an increase in deep penetration overflights have been observed, reaching areas as far as Porto Alexandre, Mocamedes, Virei, Lubango, (Chiungue) and Matala.

This convinces us that as they proceed with their warmongering policy, the Pretoria rulers are preparing fresh and major (criminal actions) against our country, this time by hitting strategic and economic targets in the provinces of Mocamedes and Huila in surprise air raids.

The South African racists never learn from the lessons of history. They are continuing their adventurist and warmongering policy to force our heroic people to retreat from their unshakeable determination to support unconditionally the liberation struggle which the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, led by their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and the ANC respectively, are waging to exterminate from the face of the earth once and for all the ignoble apartheid regime. The South African racists will not pass. Namibia and South Africa will be free. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

MPLA TO HOLD EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS 4-10 DEC

AB251501 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA Workers' Party will take place in Luanda from December 4-10 this year to deliberate on national reconstruction in the field of social and economic life. Party leaders will also convene in the first extraordinary congress to consider approving policies regarding the forthcoming 5-year national development plan for this country. This was announced by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party, during a plenary meeting of (?commissioners) in Luanda.

The first extraordinary congress will be attended by alternate and permanent members of the Central Committee, directors of the party's departments, five members from party provincial committees, government officials and the ambassadors based in Angola. Other officials to attend the forthcoming congress of the party are delegates from the party youth organizations and from the Angolan Workers' Union, UNTA, the Angolan Women's Organization, OMA, and delegates from various provinces who will be chosen by defense and technology organs.

Comrade Lucio Lara also told the [word indistinct] officials to dedicate themselves actively to the preparations preceding the forthcoming congress, adding that the burden of laying out some points of deliberation lies on them.

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIA'S DOINOV HOSTS RECEPTION, CONCLUDES VISIT

LD221342 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpts] Ognyan Doinov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and Central Committee secretary for economic affairs, gave a reception for our government officials in Maputo last night.

Speaking on the occasion, Peko Tokov, vice president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on behalf of his delegation stressed that the meeting between the Frelimo Party and the BCP held in Maputo has further stimulated the two parties, governments and peoples to strengthen their relations. In reply, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent political committee and Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the Frelimo Party, said that the cooperation existing between the Frelimo Party and the BCP and between our government and the Bulgarian Government is aimed at solving our common problems.

Signs Protocol, Departs

LD221530 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpt] A general protocol on cooperation was signed in Maputo this morning between the Frelimo Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party marking the end of a party and state delegation visit to Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the high-ranking delegation led by Ognyan Doinov, member of the Politburo and BCP secretary for economic affairs, left Maputo this morning for the republic of Zimbabwe on a friendly working visit. Speaking immediately after the signing of the protocol, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party and Central Committee secretary for economic policy, stated that the objectives of the talks had been achieved. He added that what is necessary now is to study in detail the forms of their implementation in as short a time as possible.

Later our senior party official said that the protocol which had been signed is a very important instrument which will give further impetus to the relations of cooperation between the Frelimo Party and the BCP and between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In reply, Ognyan Doinov, member of the BCP Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, expressed thanks on behalf of his delegation for the hospitality extended to them and expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the party and state talks were held. He concluded by calling on the two delegations to implement the conclusions of the talks between the Frelimo Party and the BCP.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA ARRIVES IN GDR ON STATE VISIT, HOLDS TALKS

For East Berlin reportage on the visit to the GDR by a delegation led by Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and president of UNIP, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 26 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Received by President Banana

LD211216 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Aug 80 CA

[Text] The president, the Hon Canaan Banana, this morning received a Romanian delegation at Government House in Salisbury. He told the delegation that they are most welcome in Zimbabwe. Comrade Banana said their visit to Zimbabwe strengthens the bonds of friendship between the two countries which existed long before the struggle for independence. He said the Romanians assisted Zimbabweans during their hour of need, and are at the moment trying to find a solution to the problems facing southern Africa. Comrade Banana said he is grateful to the Romanian Government for assisting in the training of Zimbabweans.

In his reply, the Romanian deputy prime minister, Comrade Constantin, said his country is prepared to give assistance that Zimbabwe might need. He said during their stay in this country that they have held wide-ranging talks with government officials and businessmen. During the visit, the Romanian delegation presented a number of gifts to President Banana, which included six small plates made in Romania and a vegetable bowl. The Romanian delegation has been in the country for a week. Part of the delegation will attend an economic conference in Salisbury next month.

Constantin's Remarks on Cooperation

LD221340 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Aug 80 CA

[Text] The deputy prime minister and head of the Romanian delegation, Comrade Nicolae Constantin, today said that his country's policy towards the African states is noninterference, equal rights and respect for national independence. In an interview with the ZBC news service in Salisbury this afternoon, Comrade Constantin said that Romania wants to establish a new world economic and political order based on equal status. He said that Romania will consolidate its relationship with Africa in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

Comrade Constantin said that his country has followed the heroic Zimbabwean struggle for national independence with close attention. He denounced man's exploitation by man, which, he said, is the result of imperialism.

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM MOZAMBIQUE

LD231324 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Aug 80 CA

[Text] A high-level delegation from Bulgaria arrived in Salisbury this morning for talks on economic, technical and cultural cooperation with Zimbabwe. The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, and the minister of labor and social welfare, Comrade Kangai, were at the airport to meet the delegation. The 27-member delegation including economic experts is headed by the secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrade Doinov.

The delegation was scheduled to begin talks this morning with Comrade Muzenda and other senior government officials. The delegation will also pay a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Banana, later this afternoon. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Doinov, told the ZBC that during their 3-day stay in Zimbabwe the delegation will evaluate all the areas in which trade and cultural links can be developed between the two countries.

Delegation Leader Calls on Banana

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[Text] The leader of the visiting top-level delegation from Bulgaria, Comrade Doinov, made a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Banana, this afternoon. Comrade Doinov, who is also a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, arrived in Salisbury this morning for talks on economic, technical and cultural cooperation with Zimbabwe.

In welcoming the delegation, Comrade Banana said his discussions with Comrade Doinov were centered on the possibilities of cooperation in various fields, adding that discussions are continuing with various departments of the government. He also announced that a number of scholarships have been promised by the Government of Bulgaria to help with the training of Zimbabweans in different fields. President Banana said he is looking forward to the expansion of mutual cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.

In reply, Comrade Doinov said his country is looking forward to continuing friendship with Zimbabwe. The president was presented with a briefcase containing Bulgarian spirits and cigarettes.